

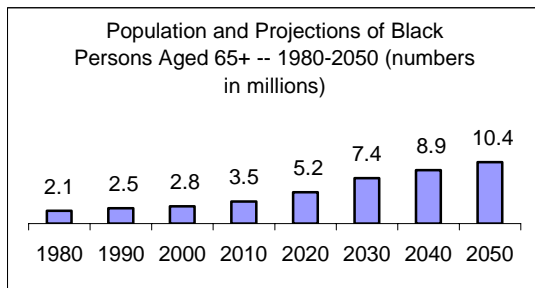


A Statistical Profile of Black Older Americans Aged 65+

Introduction

Over 35.6 million Americans are aged 65 and over. Three in five people in this age group are women. Over the next forty years, the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to double and the number of people aged 85 and older is expected to triple. Along with general trends for America's population, the African American or Black population is living longer.

The Older Black Population: Past, Present, and Future



The African American older population was 3.0 million in 2004 and is projected to grow to over 10.4 million by 2050. In 2004, African American persons made up 8.2 percent of the older population. By 2050, the percentage of the older population that is African American is projected to account for 12 percent of the older population.

Residence

In 2004, almost 50% of Black elderly lived in eight states: New York (9.2%), California (6.6%), Florida (6.5%), Texas (6.2%), Georgia (5.6%), Illinois (5.6%), North Carolina (5.4%), and Virginia (5.3%).

Educational Level

The past four decades have seen a significant increase in educational attainment among older Americans, including Black older Americans. In 2004, about 53 percent of the African American population aged 65 and older had finished high school, compared with 1970, when only 9% of African Americans elderly were high school graduates. Also in 2004, 10.7 percent of African American older persons had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Nonetheless, there are still educational differences among racial and ethnic groups. In 2004, 70 percent of all older persons were high school graduates, while in 1970, 27% of all older persons were high school graduates. Also in 2004, 18.7 percent of all older persons had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Living Arrangements

In 2004, 56 percent of African American older men lived with their spouses, 13 percent lived with other relatives, 5 percent lived with non-relatives, and 27 percent lived alone. For African American older women, 24 percent lived with their spouses, 33 percent lived with other relatives, 2 percent lived with non-relatives, and 41 percent lived alone.

Income and Poverty

Households containing families headed by African American persons aged 65+ reported a median income in 2004 of \$26,282. The comparable figure for all older households was \$35,825. The median personal income for Black men was \$14,960 and \$9,884 for Black women. The comparable figures for all elderly were \$21,102 for men and \$12,080 for women.

The poverty rate in 2004 for African American elderly (65 and older) was 24 percent which was more than twice the percent for the total older population (10.1 percent).

Life Expectancy

Since 1960, life expectancy at age 65 increased by 1.9 years for Black men and 2.9 years for Black women. In 2002, Black males had an average life expectancy at age 65 of an additional 14.6 years (to 79.6 years) and Black women had a life expectancy of 18.0 additional years (to 83.0 years). These figures are 2 years less than the figures for all elderly men and 1.5 years less than the figure for all elderly women.

Self – Rated Health Status Health

In 2002, about 63 percent of African American older men and 60 percent of African American older women reported good or excellent health. Among the total 65+ population, this figure was 73 percent for men and 74 percent for women. Positive health evaluations decline with age. For example, during 2002, among African American men ages 65-74, 60 percent reported good or excellent health, compared with 45 percent among those aged 85 or older.

Chronic Conditions

Most Black older persons have at least one chronic condition and many have multiple conditions. Among the most frequently occurring conditions among Black elderly in 2002-2003 were: hypertension (68%), diagnosed arthritis (53%), all types of heart disease (25%), sinusitis (15%), diabetes (25%), and cancer (11%). The comparable figures for all older persons were: hypertension (51%), diagnosed arthritis (48%), all types of heart disease (31%), sinusitis (14%), diabetes (16.0), and cancer (21%).

Access to Medical Care

In 2003, 96% of Black elderly reported that they did have a usual source of care and 17% reported that they or a family member was unable to obtain or was delayed in receiving needed medical care.

In 2003, 73% of Black elderly had no private health insurance in addition to Medicare while 37% of all elderly lacked such insurance.

Participation in Older Americans Act (OAA) Programs

In 2004, State and Area Agencies on Aging provided services to a total of 8.0 million persons aged 60 and older. Consistent with the targeting requirements of the OAA, the “aging network” placed considerable emphasis on services to persons with the greatest social and economic need, including members of racial and ethnic minority groups, especially those who are poor. Among the OAA Title III service recipients, 11 percent were non-Hispanic Black or African American elderly.

The data for this document are taken from a variety of U.S. Government sources with differing sample sizes and designs. These include various releases of the Bureau of the Census, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. The last section, Participation in Older Americans Act Programs, reports data collected from State Agencies on Aging about persons served with Older Americans Act funds.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

AoA recognizes the importance of making information readily available to consumers, professionals, researchers, and students. Our website provides information for and about older persons, their families, and professionals involved in aging programs and services. For more information about AoA, please contact: U.S. Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, One Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20001; phone: (202) 401-4541; fax (202) 357-3560; Email: aoainfo@aoa.gov; or contact our website at: www.aoa.gov